

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

(CONTINUED ON  
PAGES 8 AND 15)

### EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSION OF TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS

W. Jennings Bryan Replies to the Speech of  
W. Bourke Cockran.

### EVERY PHASE OF SUBJECT NOTICED

Monopoly in Private Hands Indefensible From Any Stand-  
point and Intolerable—A Protest Against Settling Every  
Question Upon the Dollar Argument, and All Theories  
That Tend to Debase Mankind—The Power Needed—  
A Remedy Suggested—A Sarcastic Comment.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Chicago, Sept. 16.—The conference on  
the Uses and Abuses of Trusts closed  
its session to-day in a blaze of oratory,  
in which Colonel W. J. Bryan and W.  
Bourke Cockran followed the central  
figures. Mr. Cockran followed the  
noted Nebraskan, but declined any  
intention of debating the conclusions of  
his immediate predecessor, and declar-  
ing his complete concurrence in much  
that Mr. Bryan had said.

**SPEECH OF THE DAY.**  
The Westerner had delivered the  
speech of the day during the forenoon,  
amid frequent interruptions of tumultu-  
ous applause.

Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, commenting  
on the speech, made assertions which  
Mr. Bryan desired further to discuss.  
He was requested to take the stage, and  
compelled for the second time, facing a  
wildly enthusiastic house.

**COCKRAN WANTS INFORMATION.**  
At the conclusion Mr. Cockran rose  
and observed:

"Just a few words." The spectators  
wanted more and refused to subside un-  
til he had taken the platform. He  
agreed with Mr. Bryan, he said, but  
he wanted information.

"The remedy which I suggested," Col-  
onel Bryan, when the doors of the Mus-  
ic Hall were thrown open amounted al-  
most to a mob, so eager were they to  
enter. The place was jammed from pit  
to gallery with admirers of the Ne-  
braskan. When he had concluded his  
speech eighty per cent. of the audience  
departed, leaving a few straggling spec-  
tators to listen to the remaining speak-  
ers.

**RESOLUTION THROTTLED.**

The committee on resolutions pro-  
ceeded with its business in another part  
of the building. Ex-Governor Luce,  
of Michigan, was chairman and he rigidly  
adhered to the resolutions passed  
yesterday in which it was resolved that  
no resolutions giving the sentiment of  
the conference on the trust problem  
should be presented that the remedies  
proposed by Colonel Bryan in the lat-  
ter's speech during the morning session  
should result in the attainment of the  
object sought for.

**BRYAN REPLIES TO FOULKE.**  
Colonel Bryan, who was sitting in  
the back part of the hall, arose, and  
amid cheering, started to reply. Before  
he had uttered a dozen words, however,  
cries of "take the platform" came from  
all parts of the hall, and with a smile  
he did so.

"I would not occupy the time again,  
but for the fact that the gentleman  
from Indiana (Mr. Foulke) has referred  
to a plan which I suggested, and I am  
afraid that he does not fully under-  
stand."

"My plan was this:  
"First, that the State should have  
the right to create whatever private  
corporations the people of the State  
think best.  
"Second, that the State has, or should  
have, the right to impose such limita-  
tions upon an outside corporation as  
the people of the State may think nec-  
essary for their own protection. That  
the rights of the people of the State  
to say, first, what they shall or-  
ganize in their State as a corporation,  
and, second, what they shall permit  
as a corporation to come from other States  
to do business in their State.  
"Third, that the Federal government  
has, or should have, the right to im-  
pose such restrictions as Congress may  
think necessary upon any corporation  
which does business outside of the State  
in which it is organized. In other  
words, I would preserve to the people  
of the State all the rights they now  
have, and at the same time have Con-  
gress exercise a concurrent remedy to  
supplement the State remedy. I would  
not take away from the people of the  
State any right now existing, but I  
would have the Federal government  
and the State government exercise the  
powers that may be necessary to anni-  
hilate the monopoly. I do not agree with  
the gentleman that you cannot annihi-  
late a monopoly. (Applause.) I be-  
lieve it is possible to do so.

**PROPOSED REMEDY CONSTITU-  
TIONAL.**

"I have no doubt that any remedy  
that is proposed will be assailed. If  
those who believe that the trust must  
remain, and those believe that the trust  
means good, will accept the best rem-  
edy that can be found, try it and then  
accept a better one if a better one is pro-  
posed, and keep on trying until the  
people are protected. (Applause.)

"Now, I am not sure the remedy I  
propose is unconstitutional. I am not  
sure that the constitution would pro-  
hibit such an act of Congress as I sug-  
gest. Suppose Congress should say that  
whenever a corporation wanted to do  
business outside of the State it must  
apply to and receive from somebody  
created by Congress for the purpose, a  
license to do business. Suppose the  
law should provide three commissions  
upon which the license should be is-  
sued:

that there is no water in the stock.  
"Second, that the evidence should  
show that this corporation has not in  
the past and is not attempting now to  
monopolize any branch of industry or  
a branch of any article of merchan-  
dise; and,  
"Third, providing for that publicity  
which everybody has spoken of, and  
about which everybody agrees. Sup-  
pose that is done? Who is here to say  
that such a law would be unconstitutional?

**AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.**  
"But, suppose the law is passed and  
is held unconstitutional, then we can  
amend the constitution. The gentle-  
man suggests that it is a difficult  
thing to get two-thirds of both houses  
to favor amendment and three-fourths  
of the States. That is true, it is a dif-  
ficult thing, but if the people want to  
destroy the trusts, you can get two-  
thirds of both houses and three-fourths  
of the States, but what is the alterna-  
tive? Sit down and do nothing? Al-  
low them to trample upon you and ride  
rough shod over you and then thank  
God that you still have some life left?  
Is that the only remedy?

**ENTITLED TO THE BEST.**  
"The American people are entitled  
to the best that there is. (Applause.)  
They are entitled to the best system on  
every subject. I believe when these  
questions are presented to the Ameri-  
can people they will select and secure  
the best system. I don't believe it  
necessary for us to sit down quietly  
and permit a great aggregation of  
wealth to strangle every competitor. I  
don't believe that it is in accordance  
with our dignity as a people, or in ac-  
cordance with the rights of the people,  
to say, because a great corporation is  
organized that therefore it should be  
permitted to go into the field of a  
new corporation, undersell it until it  
bankrupts it, raising the money by  
higher prices somewhere else. I don't  
think it is necessary for us to do that.  
I have only suggested a plan. It may  
not be the best plan. If you have  
anything better, propose it. If there is  
any amendment that you can think of  
that will improve it, suggest it. I  
am anxious to accept anything.

**THE GREAT TROUBLE.**  
Let me suggest one other thing that  
I believe will be a step in the right  
direction. The great trouble has been  
that, while our platforms denounce cor-  
porations, corporations control the  
elections, place under obligation to  
them the men who are elected to en-  
force the law. (Applause.) Let me  
propose a remedy—not a remedy, but a  
step, I think, in the right direction—Let  
the laws, State and National, make it  
a penal offense for any corporation to  
contribute to the campaign fund of any  
political party. (Continued cheers and  
applause.) Nebraska has such a law,  
passed two years ago. Tennessee has  
such a law, passed two years ago; such  
a law was passed, or was introduced,  
in the State of New York, but so far it  
has not reached the stage of actual law  
in the State of New York. (Laughter.)  
Now, I believe it is a step in the right  
direction. You remember the testi-  
mony taken before a Senate Committee  
a few years ago, when the head of the  
sugar trust testified that the sugar  
trust made it its business to contribute  
to campaign funds; and when asked to  
which one it contributed, replied that  
it depended upon circumstances. "To  
which fund do you contribute in Mas-  
sachusetts?" was asked. "To the Re-  
publican fund." "To which fund in  
New York?" "To the Democratic  
fund." "To which fund in New Jer-  
sey?" and the man says: "Well, I will  
have to look to the books; that is a  
doubtful State." (Continued laughter  
and applause.) Now, that is almost a  
literal reproduction of the testimony  
of one great corporation on the sub-  
ject of campaign contribution. I don't  
mean to say that that remedy would be  
a complete one, but I believe that when  
you prevent a corporation from con-  
tributing to campaign funds that you  
take a step in the right direction to-  
ward better legislation, because some-  
times they are compelled to contrib-  
ute; they are blackmailed into contrib-  
uting, and such a law would prevent  
a corporation that did not want to con-  
tribute, and also prevent a corporation  
from contributing that did want to con-  
tribute.

**POWER OF THE PEOPLE.**  
If the people are in earnest they can  
do it and you never could do anything  
in this country until the people are in  
earnest. When the American people un-  
derstand what the monopoly question  
means I believe that there will be no  
power, political, financial or otherwise,  
to prevent the people from taking pos-  
session of every branch of government  
and making a government responsible  
to the people's will. (Cheers.)

**MR. BRYAN'S FIRST SPEECH.**

**HE DEALS THE TRUSTS SOME  
HEAVY BLOWS.**  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Chicago, Sept. 16.—Central Music  
Hall, the scene of the Civic Federation  
Conference on Trusts and Combi-

tions, was packed from pit to gallery  
to-day, when W. J. Bryan delivered his  
reply to W. Bourke Cockran on the  
trust question.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Gov-  
ernor Stanley, of Kansas, who acted as  
chairman of the opening session. Wild  
applause greeted the Nebraskan. W.  
Bourke Cockran listened intently and  
joined frequently in the applause. Mr.  
Bryan spoke in part as follows:

**A PERTINENT INQUIRY.**  
Within two years more trusts have  
been organized than in the previous  
history of the country, and the peo-  
ple now come face to face with this  
question:

"Is the trust a blessing or a curse?  
If a curse what remedy can be applied  
to the curse?"

Monopoly in private hands is in-  
defensible from any standpoint, and in-  
tolerable. I do not divide monopolies.  
There can be no good monopoly in pri-  
vate hands until the Almighty sends us  
angels to preside over us.

**NO GOOD DESPOTISM.**  
There may be a despot who is better  
than another despot, but there is no  
good despotism. The defence of the  
monopoly is always placed on the  
ground that if you will allow people to  
control the market and fix the price  
they will be good to the people who  
purchase of them. The entire defence  
of the trusts rests upon a money argu-  
ment. If the trusts will sell an article  
for a dollar less than the article will  
cost under other conditions, then in the  
opinion of some that proves a trust to  
be a good thing. In the first place, I

add German proof more shocked a  
(Special Berlin Cable Letter.)  
Berlin, Sept. 16.—Though the Govern-  
ment has taken pains to preserve its  
equilibrium, the result of the Dreyfus  
trial has tremendously shocked the  
German people, irrespective of creed  
and politics. The bitter insult implied  
by the total disregard on the part of  
the Rennes court of the official Reichs-  
sanzeiger's declaration of Dreyfus' in-  
nocence is deeply felt here. Owing to  
the peculiar relations with France  
these sentiments have not found full  
expression in the press and the Govern-  
ment organs have even done their best to  
smother them, but, in conversation, the  
real feelings of the people, indignation  
and almost contempt are universally  
and freely expressed. A small major-  
ity, composed of anti-Semites and some  
Agrarians and Conservatives, more or  
less approved the sentence. The Ham-  
burger Nachrichten, formerly the late  
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their mouth-piece, asserting repeatedly  
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time was no more than had previously  
been made public and that Dreyfus had  
been convicted not for spying for Ger-  
many, but for Russia, citing a mass of  
alleged evidence in support of this as-  
sertion. When these were disputed and  
refuted by the bulk of the press, the



W. JENNINGS BRYAN.

deny that under a monopoly the price  
will be reduced. In the second place,  
if under a monopoly the price is re-  
duced, the objections to a monopoly  
from other standpoints far outweigh  
the financial advantage that the trust  
would bring. But I protest against set-  
tling every question upon the dollar argu-  
ment.

**WARNED BY LINCOLN.**  
In the early years of Lincoln's admin-  
istration he sent a message to Con-  
gress, warning his countrymen against  
the approach of monarchy. He said he  
saw in the attempt to put capital even  
on an equal footing with labor in the  
structure of Government, the approach  
of monarchy. Lincoln was right.  
Whenever you put capital upon an  
equal footing with labor, or above labor  
in the structure of government, you  
are on the road to aid a government  
that rests not on reason, but on force.

**MONEY AND MAN.**  
Nothing is more important than that  
we shall, in the beginning, rightly un-  
derstand the relation between money  
and man. Man is the creature of God  
and money is the servant of man, and  
I protest against all theories that en-  
throned money and debase mankind.  
If you will go about over the country  
you will see where people have sub-  
scribed money to establish enterprises  
and where those enterprises, having  
come under the control of the trusts,  
have been closed up and stand now  
as silent monuments to the sordid of  
cal stripes and fires, the work goes  
on elsewhere, thus preventing serious  
loss.

When a branch of industry is found  
in the hands of one of the great mon-  
opolies so that every skilled man  
must go to one man for employment,  
the one man fixes the wages as he  
pleases and the laboring men will then  
share the suffering of the men who  
sell the raw material.

**A WARNING.**  
I want to warn you that when the  
monopoly has absolute control, brains  
will be at a discount. We have not  
yet had a taste of a complete trust.  
But when the trust has rid itself of all  
competitors what is going to be the  
result? My friends, all you have to  
know is human nature. God made man  
selfish.

On the farm we used to protect prop-  
erty from the hogs by putting rings in  
their noses. Why? So that while they  
were getting fat they would not de-  
stroy more than they were worth.  
One of the great purposes of govern-  
ment is to put rings in the noses of  
hogs. If I were going to try to find  
the root of the monopoly evil I would

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

### SATURDAY WAS A TYLER DAY

Charlotte County Committee Orders  
New Nominations Made.

### MARTIN SUFFERS DEFEAT

Friends of the Senator in Montgom-  
ery Instructed For the Governor  
as His Successor—A Split in Rich-  
mond and Lancaster—Washington  
Sends Majority of Tyler Delegates  
to District Convention.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Richmond, Va., Sept. 16.—Mont-  
gomery county Democrats at Chris-  
tiansburg to-day elected delegates to  
the Senatorial and County Conventions.  
The delegates chosen were supposed to  
be for Martin, but a resolution instruct-  
ing them for Tyler was offered and car-



W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

ried by a vote of about three to one  
after a vigorous fight.

**NOMINATIONS REPUDIATED.**  
Charlotte County Democratic Exec-  
utive Committee met at Drake's Branch  
to-day and adopted a resolution call-  
ing upon the Democrats to assemble in  
mass-meeting at Smithville, October  
2d, to nominate a candidate for the  
Legislature. This action was taken on  
account of the repudiation of the nom-  
ination of Dr. A. S. Priddy, and the ob-  
jections raised to H. C. Rice.

**A SPLIT.**  
The House convention for Richmond  
and Lancaster counties, held to-day,  
resulted in a split. Fifty-nine voters  
were present. The Martin faction,  
controlling 31 votes, nominated T. A.  
Pinkard, the Tyler faction with 23  
votes, seated a contested delegation of  
four, and nominated Carter Weiford.

**TYLER CARRIES WASHINGTON.**  
Washington county Democrats, at  
Abington, to-day elected delegates to  
the District Convention on the 25th.  
They elected 25 for Martin and 54 for  
Tyler. A resolution was adopted favor-  
ing the election of Senators by direct  
popular vote.

**ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY.**  
The Democrats of Rockbridge nomi-  
nated E. H. Barclay, editor of the Lex-  
ington Gazette, and W. B. F. Leech, for  
the House. They were not instructed,  
but are believed to be Tyler men.  
Barclay is a one-armed Confederate  
veteran and editor of the Gazette.  
Leech was in the House in the days  
of John Letcher.

### GERMAN PEOPLE WERE SHOCKED

Bitter Insult Implied by Verdict  
in the Dreyfus Case.

### HE SPIED FOR RUSSIA

Former Organ of the Late Prince Bis-  
marck Makes This Charge—The  
Reichsanzeiger Publication—The  
Proposed Boycott of Paris Exposi-  
tion—Army Manoeuvres a Media-  
tion Success—The Samoan Muddle—  
Rain Storms—Artillery Reorgani-  
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**EGREGIOUS BLUNDERS.**  
But some of the commanders made  
egregious blunders. General Von Falk-  
enhayn, commanding the Thirteenth  
Corps, got separated from the Four-  
teenth and the plan of campaign had to  
be licked into shape for the next morn-  
ing.

The Emperor's dashing charge at the  
head of two cavalry divisions on Wed-  
nesday was a fine sight. But all the  
experts agreed that such a charge in  
modern war was under the same condi-  
tions would have led to the complete  
annihilation of the whole cavalry.

There was, however, the remarkable  
fact that the physical condition and  
morale of the troops on both sides re-  
mained fine in spite of the weather.  
Only a few cases of serious illness were  
reported.

Experts assert that the new field ar-  
tillery and automobiles were both found  
to be easily transported. Automobiles  
henceforth will be regularly used in  
army transportation. Some automobiles  
made during the night and over un-  
known and unfavorable roads from 50  
to 70 miles without breaking down.

**ALSATIANS FRATERNIZE.**

Perhaps the most interesting feature  
of the manoeuvres was that the Fif-  
teenth Corps, mainly recruited in Al-  
sace, fraternized sincerely with the  
men of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth  
Corps, who were from other parts of  
the empire.

The Alsatian press this week dwelt  
on the Emperor's Strasburg speech in  
a way showing that His Majesty's ad-  
vice to the clergy to keep good friends  
with the empire has borne fruit.

**THE SAMOAN MUDDLE.**

Samoa still greatly exercises the  
press. The opinion seems to be about  
unanimous that the new agreement, if  
it comes in force, must be modified. At  
the Foreign Office the officials are very  
reticent regarding the matter. An offi-  
cial empowered to speak told the As-  
sociated Press correspondent that Bar-  
on Speck von Sternburg, the German  
commissioner, who has been ill at Sa-  
moa, has been granted sick leave in-  
definitely. The propositions submitted  
by the commissioners are now being  
considered by the three governments  
and it is seriously hoped and expected  
that all the points at issue will be  
finally and amicably adjusted.

**DAMAGED BY RAINS.**

The terrific rain storms in the whole  
eastern part of southern Germany did  
great damage. The temperature drop-  
ped almost to the freezing point in  
many localities. Much snow fell in the  
Bavarian Alps and even in the valleys.  
The Isar rose suddenly. Munich was  
overflowed and at the sports expositi-  
on, held on an island, most of the  
buildings were destroyed. The damage  
done in Bavaria and Silesia was very  
large.

The tone of the Agrarian and Con-  
servative press remains aggressive and  
abusive of the cabinet, particularly of  
Prince Hohenlohe. The Kreuzer Zei-  
tung, one of the most moderate of these,  
promises the government a lot of trouble  
at the next legislative session.

**ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.**

The reorganization of the artillery be-  
gins to go into effect October 1. By the  
reorganization the number of field ar-  
tillery regiments is increased from 48  
to 54, the effectiveness of the regiments  
being reduced, while the batteries are  
increased from 494 to 574. The expense  
is over \$8,000,000 marks, with 2,000,000  
marks annually in addition. The reor-  
ganization will be fully completed by  
1901.

Baron Stephen Von Washington, a  
descendant of the English branch of  
the Washingtons, whose mother was a  
duchess of Oldenburg, died at Palermo  
this week.

**Captain Carter's Attorney Returns**  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 16.—A gen-  
eral strike among the union carpenters  
of Birmingham took place this morn-  
ing, between 300 and 400 carpenters  
quitting work. The carpenters made a  
demand September 1st for a minimum  
wage of \$2 a day, and 9 hours instead  
of ten to constitute a day's work, ef-  
fective to-day. The contractors, on the  
other hand, declined the demand. The  
change took a stand against the move-  
ment. Work on a large number of  
buildings was suspended to-day. To-  
night 12 to 20 contractors had signed  
the agreement, and it is believed that  
on Monday a majority of the carpent-  
ers will return to work.

Paris." This reported connection of Dreyfus  
with Russia is also common talk in  
diplomatic circles here, where it finds  
credence. It is also stated that evi-  
dence of this was produced at the ge-  
neral session at Rennes, and M. De-  
casse's hurried visit to St. Petersburg,  
just before the court-martial, is cited  
in support of this theory.

**PUBLIC OPINION DIVIDED.**  
On the question of joining in a boy-  
cott, public opinion is very divided. The  
big majority favor active participation  
in the exposition, while a number of  
leading and influential papers like the  
Vossische Zeitung, Frankfurt-Zeitung  
and Tageblatt, advocate abstention.  
It is reported that a few important  
firms and several commercial associa-  
tions have declared their determina-  
tion to abstain, but these are in the  
exception, and not the rule. The  
bulk of influential opinion seems to  
await the action of Germany's principal  
competitors in the commercial race, es-  
pecially Great Britain and the United  
States, and will be guided thereby.

**A MEDIOCRE SUCCESS.**  
The army manoeuvres this year are  
regarded as a mediocre success, owing  
to various causes, chiefly unfavorable  
weather. The manoeuvres ended earlier  
than arranged because of the intended  
visit of the Czar to Potsdam on Thurs-  
day, which was subsequently aban-  
doned. Thus Emperor William had his  
preparations for this important visit  
for nothing. Aside from these unex-  
pected circumstances, other features  
aroused serious criticism of the mili-  
tary value of these manoeuvres, in  
which three army corps, numbering  
90,000 men, participated. The troops  
marched well, in infantry covering,  
in spite of the weather, being often knee-  
deep in mud, from 20 to 40 kilometers  
daily.

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cial empowered to speak told the As-  
sociated Press correspondent that Bar-  
on Speck von Sternburg, the German  
commissioner, who has been ill at Sa-  
moa, has been granted sick leave in-  
definitely. The propositions submitted  
by the commissioners are now being  
considered by the three governments  
and it is seriously hoped and expected  
that all the points at issue will be  
finally and amicably adjusted.

**DAMAGED BY RAINS.**

The terrific rain storms in the whole  
eastern part of southern Germany did  
great damage. The temperature drop-  
ped almost to the freezing point in  
many localities. Much snow fell in the  
Bavarian Alps and even in the valleys.  
The Isar rose suddenly. Munich was  
overflowed and at the sports expositi-  
on, held on an island, most of the  
buildings were destroyed. The damage  
done in Bavaria and Silesia was very  
large.

The tone of the Agrarian and Con-  
servative press remains aggressive and  
abusive of the cabinet, particularly of  
Prince Hohenlohe. The Kreuzer Zei-  
tung, one of the most moderate of these,  
promises the government a lot of trouble  
at the next legislative session.

**ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.**

The reorganization of the artillery be-  
gins to go into effect October 1. By the  
reorganization the number of field ar-  
tillery regiments is increased from 48  
to 54, the effectiveness of the regiments  
being reduced, while the batteries are  
increased from 494 to 574. The expense  
is over \$8,000,000 marks, with 2,000,000  
marks annually in addition. The reor-  
ganization will be fully completed by  
1901.

Baron Stephen Von Washington, a  
descendant of the English branch of  
the Washingtons, whose mother was a  
duchess of Oldenburg, died at Palermo  
this week.

**Captain Carter's Attorney Returns**  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 16.—A gen-  
eral strike among the union carpenters  
of Birmingham took place this morn-  
ing, between 300 and 400 carpenters  
quitting work. The carpenters made a  
demand September 1st for a minimum  
wage of \$2 a day, and 9 hours instead  
of ten to constitute a day's work, ef-  
fective to-day. The contractors, on the  
other hand, declined the demand. The  
change took a stand against the move-  
ment. Work on a large number of  
buildings was suspended to-day. To-  
night 12 to 20 contractors had signed  
the agreement, and it is believed that  
on Monday a majority of the carpent-  
ers will return to work.

### SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

How England Would Proceed to  
War in the Transvaal.

### EASIER SAID THAN DONE

Large Batches of Young Men To  
the Queen's Shilling—The Dreyfus  
Verdict—Esternhazy Ventures Out  
Only at Night—Ambassador to  
Washington—With the Kaiser—  
Chapier on Yachts.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
London, September 16.—Speculation  
regarding the events that would im-  
mediately precede and follow hostilities  
with the Transvaal continues to excite  
public attention. It appears that a  
declaration of war is necessary. The  
process, according to good authority,  
would be a proclamation by the British  
High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner,  
stating that the Convention of London  
is null and void, and that the Queen's  
Government has resumed the government  
of the country, known as the African Repub-  
lic. The general commanding the British  
expeditionary force would then be  
instructed to occupy the Transvaal and  
hold it until a new government is es-  
tablished. When the country is pacified  
a commission, doubtless including  
all classes of the inhabitants of the  
Transvaal, would be appointed to  
draft a new constitution.

**EASIER SAID THAN DONE.**  
That all this is easier said than done  
is quite palpable, even to the most  
authoritative Englishman. Estimates of  
the strength of the Boers widely di-  
verge. Mr. John More referred to them  
as able to put an army of 50,000 men  
in the field, while the War Office offi-  
cials seem to think that 25,000 is all  
they could muster. As a matter of  
fact, their strength is entirely depend-  
ent upon the assistance they receive from  
the Orange Free State and the natives,  
which is impossible to gauge. The pre-  
sent atmosphere of war has enormously  
stimulated army recruiting. Crowds of  
young men surround the office of the  
recruiting sergeant and large batches take  
the Queen's shilling.

**THE DREYFUS VERDICT.**  
The indignation over the Dreyfus ver-  
dict seems to have somewhat subsided.  
This is doubtless due to the rumors of  
his probable pardon.